Confidential Collection No. 5/45-46

Year 1945-46
CB. 12-45-15

Sub Regarding notice to be taken on the Statement issued to the press by Mr K T. Bhashyam on 20th August 1945.

NFIDENTIAL.

Collection No. 5 of 45-46

Year 1945—1946.

C.B. 12-45-15.

ral and Revenue

Secretariat.

idential Branch.

SUBJECT

Regarding Notice to be taken on the Statement issued to the Press by Mr. K.J. Bhashyam on 20th August 1945.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.
C.B 12-44-29 ; C.B. 12-44-31.	

WD 03946—GPB—300—8-9-43

Speech by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam
on 20. 8. 45.

File No.

Continuation Sheet. Current No. of Page

Submitted with reference to para 3 of the note
Draft letter to D.G. of Police is put up

1099 Secret 6/8/45

Chief Sec

Cpl 6/8

hm
10/8/45

Copy is

Strictly Confl

No. C. 176

..... 1945.

(Vide also previous references in connected file)

ENUE SECRETARIAT

MATTER

Subject:—

Notice to be taken of the statement issued to the Press by Mr. K.T.Bhashyam on 20th August 1945.

Circulated to the Council of Ministers.

By Order,

21st August ..... 1945.

Chief Secretary to Government.

21/8/45

Minister for Revenue. 21/8

Minister for Agriculture. 21/8

Minister for Education & Public Health. 21/8/45

Minister for Law. 28/8/45.

Minister for Public Works. 29/8/45.

C/7b.

25 2115 5 3

Subject.

Notice to be taken of the statement issued to the Press by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam on 20th August 1945.

....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Jnl^m:-

"No action - may be watched."

MG
25/9/45

C.B
CPA
26/9

If approved, this will be recorded (Confl B) for the present.

It is for consideration whether the D.G. of Police may not be informed & here above instructions.

B
26/9/45. Secret 26/9/45

Please collect all recent reports re: Statements made by Mr K.T.B, and S.P. Reports containing information about him. A continuous record may be kept. CPA 28/9.

Confl B
29/9/45

SECRET

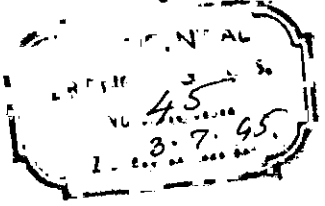
D. O. No. S.B.6/45.46 Encl: Two

4

S. NARAYANA RAO, Esq., M.A. (Hons.),
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

BANGALORE

2nd July 1945.



Dear Mr.Vedavyasacharya,

I enclose herewith a copy of an editorial cutting from the "Indian Express" dated 30/6/1945, along with a copy of a report of an officer of the Special Branch regarding the same subject.

Mr.H.C.Dasappa has sent a copy of the cutting to Sardar Vallabhai Patel with a request to place it before Mr.Gandhi, explaining the defects of Lord Wavell's plan vis-a-vis the Indian States.

Yours sincerely,

S. Narayana Rao

V.Vedavyasacharya Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore.

have authority to execute
assurances we have the
powers to do so.
5/7/17

Dewan

MH
5/7/17

Dewan
5/7/17

MB
5/7/17

Compl
5/7/17

Report dated 1/7/1945 of an officer of the Special - Branch, Bangalore.

.....

It is confidentially learnt that Mr.K.T.Bhashyam is mainly responsible for the leading article that appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 30/6/1945 regarding - "CAMOUFLAGED PROGRESS" and commenting indirectly on the Mysore Administration. It is further ascertained that Mr.K.N.Narayan, B.A.,LL.B., Advocate, who is - residing in Mr.Bhashyam's house and a man of Madras, was sent specially with the copies of resolutions passed at Tumkur during the Special Session of the Mysore - Congress, to influence the editor of "Indian Express" to write the leader. The local Congress leaders were expecting the article to appear much earlier.

Indian Express

MADRAS: SAT. JUNE 30, 1945

CAMOUFLAGED PROGRESS

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE recent session of the Mysore State Congress at Tumkur should afford much food for thought to Lord Wavell. The Wavell Plan is restricted to British India only. The States are expressly excluded from its purview. Paramountcy over the States continues to be vested in the Viceroy as Crown representative, and the Wavell Plan contemplates no change in the constitutional concept and tradition of paramountcy. From the standpoint of the States, the Plan is an attempt to by-pass completely for the present the demand of popular parties within them for full responsible government.

The Tumkur session of the Mysore State Congress has raised the first important public protest in the name of the people of the States against their being left out of the national drive towards political freedom that is being sought to be promoted at Simla. If the requirements of successful war effort against Japan are to be regarded as the cause of the urgency of the Viceroy's move, such requirements are no less worthy of consideration in the case of a State like Mysore than of British India, say the leaders of the Mysore State Congress. The logic of their contention would appear to be unassailable. For, the Fascist menace is by no means an exclusive one limited to British India. It is common to the whole country and affects the States no less than British Indian provinces. If the efficiency of British Indian war effort against Japan calls for the replacement of an irresponsible executive out of touch with public opinion by a National Government manned by representatives of the principal political parties, the need for a similar change is no less essential for strengthening the same sort of war effort in the States.

Why does Lord Wavell, whose concern for victory over Japan found supreme expression as one of the very first of the immediate objectives of his Plan, fail even to attempt to harness to the fulfilment of his objective the undoubted potential power of the States under proper democratic administrative control and the inspiration of trusted popular leadership? So challenging a question cannot be ignored, since to do so would amount to an admission that it cannot be answered in a convincing way. The Mysore leaders attribute to British political guile a devious plan to use the States as a reserve citadel from which to renew on a later day, after the present embarrassments of the war and the international situation should have been got over, a check-mating move against the spread of the influence of anti-imperialist elements in British India. Their suspicion does not appear to be a far-fetched one in the light of actual happenings in recent years in Mysore as in most other Indian States.

The reputation of being a 'model' State adorns Mysore. It has all the outward trappings of responsible government, a legislature, ministers and an elected President of the legislature. Yet all these amount to no more than a camouflage to conceal a reality the very reverse of progressive in the State's political condition. The constitutional status of the ministers is nullified by the fact that they have no prestige to boast of as popular leaders. One half of them are officials, pure and simple. The others owe their appointments to no special eminence in the legislature. They are creations of the absolute power resting in the keeping of the ruler at the apex of the constitutional machinery of the State. As for the President, the distinction pertaining to the holder of an electoral office belongs to him formally. But this in actual practice turns out to be a quite different thing from consensus of confidence and trust on the part of the chosen representatives of the people. The existence of a large official and nominated element in the legislature is as often as not used as a lever for defeating the purposes of the generality of elected members. Thus in the recent election of President, it was the defeated candidate that enjoyed the suffrage of a majority of elected members, while the winner owed his position to official grace remarkably potent for mobilising service votes and turning the tables on independent wielders of the franchise.

The net result of the inroads of authoritarian rule on the administrative system of Mysore has been to deck it with many costly embellishments fashioned out of the routine of democratic regimes without in any way allowing it to assume a truly democratic character in any essential sense. Hence it is that, notwithstanding all the paraphernalia peculiar to representative institutions, there is precious little of actual popular representation at any seat of executive authority in the State. The influence of the Congress is supreme among the people and is faithfully reflected in that section of the legislature open to election, but is nowhere to be found within the boundaries of administrative power and authority in the State. Public life is restricted to permitted forms under executive prescription, and demands like those of the Congress for a genuine move in the direction of self-government are reproved sternly and subjected to repression. If this is the condition obtaining in a 'model' State, the travails of advocates of political progress in less well-spoken States can be easily surmised. Commendable as Lord Wavell's effort towards liberalising the Government of British India has been, its integrity is violated by the tolerance given in his Plan to the far worse system of administration obtaining in the States. Contradictions of attitude within the structure of a declared purpose on which great issues hang tend to encourage misgivings and are destructive of public confidence. Their removal would appear to be not only sound political wisdom but also effective statecraft.

Copy of a letter from Mr. H.C.Dasappa, Camp: Basavanagudi, Bangalore City, dated 30th June 1945 to Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel, C/O Mahathma Gandhi, Simla.

"My dear Sardarji,

I am very thankful for your kind letter. I can well appreciate your deep feeling at the loss of Mahadevbhai. While undoubtedly his was a great and irreparable loss to the nation, we of Mysore feel it ever so much keenly. He was such a good friend of ours and we always were sure that our cause would not go by default at the Congress Capital - Sevagram. Your letter, therefore, was doubly reassuring.

I wish you could see the leader of the Indian Express (Madras) of to-day's date under the caption "CAMOUFLAGED PROGRESS", which commences thus: "The proceedings of the recent session of the Mysore State Congress at Tumkur - should afford much food for thought to Lord Wavell." - Further: "If the requirements of successful war effort - against Japan are to be regarded as the cause of the urgency of the Viceroy's move, such requirements are no - less worthy of consideration in the case of a State like Mysore than of British India, say the leaders of the - Mysore State Congress." I should like to add that the other reasons for a change at the Centre and the Provinces are equally applicable for Mysore. The need for popular Governments handling post-war reconstruction plans is just as urgent in Indian States as in British India. Again, if an interim national Government can be best fitted to arrange for the future constitution of All India, there ought to be in it the representatives of the States as - well. If the present members of the Government of India do not represent organised political parties, so do the - present administrators in the Indian States. The Indian Express leader says: "The Mysore leaders' attitude to - British political guile a devious plan to use the States

as a reserve citadel from which to renew on a later day, after the present embarrassments of the war and the inte national situation should have been got over, a check-mating move against the spread of the influence of anti-imperialist elements in British India."

I am thinking whether the time has not come for all the people of India - those of the States as well - to meet on a common political platform. How long has this sort of self-imposed restraint and reticence to continue? Unless something big and effective is attempted the - dream of a free and united India will continue a dream at any rate for a long time to come. You are hopeful that if something turns up at the Centre our position in the States would be better. I hope that something does turn up at the Centre no matter how long ours is postponed. It would be a great mercy, if there will not be the bayonet of the foreigner to prop up these autocracies in the States. As I wrote to you already, I smell danger in this new scheme of Wavell. I wish to God I prove wrong.

I may go to Jamkhandi next week in connection with a situation that has arisen from the resignation of the non-official minister there. I happen to be the President of the Proja Parishad there. If you are in Bombay at the time, I would like to call and discuss some - matters. It is perhaps unlikely that you will be in Bombay as you are called up to Simla.

I saw your recent speech in Bombay. It is just Patel-like - every Viceroy claiming to be a friend of India! You hit the nail on the head.

Now that you are likely to go to Simla I am posting this to Simla, C/O Bapu and am also enclosing the Leader of the Indian Express. I request you to kindly see that Bapu, Moulana Saheb and Pandit Nehru go through it. - Their time and yours are very precious but this is also your work as much as mine.

Sri Amritlal Nanavatiji and my elder boy Ramdas are leaving for Sevagram to-morrow VIA Madras.

With best regards to self and friends.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- H.C.Dasappa."

SECRET

No.S.B.6/45-46 Bangalore, dated 2nd July 1945.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information. The secrecy of interception may please be preserved.

S. Narayanan

Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

....

Intercepted letter dated 30-6-45 from Mr. H.C.Dasappa, Camp- Basavanagudi, Bangalore, to Mr. Gandhi C/O Rajkumari Amrit Kour, Simla.

"Poojya Bapuji,

The holidays of Sri. Amritlal Nanavatiji and Ramdas are over. They are starting to Wardha to-morrow night via Madras. It was not all rest at home for Nanavatiji. He went round the State visiting places like Jog, Bhadravati, Belur, Shravanabelagola, Badanval etc. There was a sprinkling of engagements under the above prachar samithi for him. Ramdas is happy to be getting back to Sevagram. I have written to - Prabhakarbhai.

The attitude of Mysore Government towards Mysore Congress remains unchanged. It was expected that in view of the - Viceroy's efforts there, here they would invite the Congress to join the Cabinet. But no such thing happened. They appointed three non-official ministers- a Catholic, a Muslim and a - Lingayat- who have practically no following in the State. Sri.K. Chengalaraya Reddy stood for the Presidentship of the Legislative Council, but the Government with their heavy official and non-official nominated block supported an Ex-Minister- Sri.Gundappa Gowda and so Sri. Reddy was defeated. For the Deputy President-ship, the Mysore Congress put up Sri. Chennigaramiah, a Harijan, who had seen you in connection with the electorate question, but he too was defeated as Government backed up another Harijan candidate, who, however, cannot be compared to our candidate.

I am not taking direct part in the political part of the work here and am devoting myself more and more to constructive work.

I am afraid of taking your time, which always precious, is more so than ever. But I must say that the Wavell Proposals are extremely disappointing to the people of the States. Even as an interim arrangement they ought to comprehend the States as well for the very reasons given by the Viceroy. I have = written in detail to Sardar Patel and sent him a cutting from the Indian Express and requested him to show it to you.

The latest news from Simla are not encouraging. I fear the attempt is to reduce Congress into one of the ordinary political parties. We can only pray for the success of the Conference and of the Congress.

With respectful pranams,

Yours affectionately,

Sd/- H.C. Dasappa.

P.S:- Yashodara is well. She is coming here for a Temple Entry meeting to-morrow. We have not been able to go ahead with Kastur Ba work as we have to await instructions from the Centre.

SECRET.

No.S.B.6/45-46. Bangalore, Dated 2nd July 1945.

Copy forwarded with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information. The secrecy of interception may please be preserved.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

Sub for perusal.

Min R & L & Dewan

UO 4/7/45

SECRET

No. CC. 1-33/45-6

Bangalore,
August 7, 1945.

From

C.B. Shankara Iyer, Esq., B.Sc.,
Superintendent of Police,
Bangalore City.

To

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore Dist.,
Bangalore.

Sir,

POLITICAL

I have the honour to report that a meeting of the City Congress Workers' Committee was held at the Congress office last evening under the presidentship of Mr. M.N. Sitaramiah. Messrs: K.S. Kumaran, K. Ramaswami, P. Ramaswami, B. Shankarappa, V.S. Krishna Iyer, Kannan, Mrs. Annapurnamma and few others had gathered. The main agenda was to decide about the celebration of the 9th August - the Leaders' Arrest Day. After much discussion it was decided to have Flag hoisting ceremony at 9 a.m. on the 9th instant under the joint auspices of the City Congress Workers' Committee and the Students' Congress and a private meeting in the Congress office premises in the evening. At the meeting the 1942 August 'Quit India' resolution will be read and faith in the same affirmed.

As regards the students, the Students Congress are trying to conduct a mass spinning competition at 3 p.m. at the National High School and a meeting at 6 p.m. at Karnataka Sahitya Parishat Mandir with Messrs: K.T. Bhashyam, Siddenahalli Krishna Sharma and M.C. Thimmareddi. The students in the colleges and other educational institutions have been intimated that before going to their institutions they should read out the 'Quit India' resolution before the opening time and such of those who are willing to stay out may absent themselves.

Mr. K. Ramaswami has been appointed as the Organising Secretary to organise wardcommittees.

It was decided to have monthly flag-hoisting ceremony as a part of their future active work in the congress office. The wardcommittees were permitted to hold private meetings if convenient in their offices on the 9th instant.

There is a move among the students that they should go about in the City on the 9th instant with flags on bicycles as a part of publicity demonstration.

The Bangalore Students' Federation

It is reported that some students of the Central College ~~left~~ met during the afternoon recess and condemned through a resolution the action of the authorities in rejecting the permission to the Students' Federation, yesterday.

Mr. Harisarvothama Rao could not return to Madras yesterday night as he was held up in the National High School and missed the train. He left this morning for Madras and was seen off by the Student Federation leaders and members.

YUVAKA SANGHA

The Yuvaka Sangha, Basavangudi, have programmed to celebrate the August 9th by having a flag-hoisting ceremony at the Nehru Maidan (National High School maidan) and a meeting at the Jalianwalabagh maidan (near the Bugle Rock) on the same evening.

Mysore Congress Parliamentary sub-committee

The Parliamentary Sub-committee of the Mysore congress met on Sunday the 5th instant and decided to prohibit all congressmen from accepting any nomination to any committee formed by the Government and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx~~ local bodies. The Government is being criticised for their attitude as unhalpful for them to cooperate. Those who have already accepted nominations have to resign their positions. But, under extraordinary circumstances the Parliamentary Sub Committee reserves the right to grant exemptions. Further the committee has decided to function on the model of the Parliamentary Sub Committee of the Indian Nation Congress and control the local activities firmly.

DRAVIDA KALAGAM (Justice Party)

Mr. E.V. Ramaswami Naiker of Madras is expected in Bangalore to-morrow morning. The local Dravida Kalagam intend holding a public meeting during his visit.

LABOUR:

The Minerva Mills: At about 6 p.m. there was a meeting at the Magadi road maidan under the presidentship of Mr. N. Kesava-Iyengar and under the auspices of the Mill Association. About 150 labourers had gathered.

Mr. K.T. Bhashyam speaking first, stated that they have a Labour Government in England and Mr. Attlee, a representative of the labourers had become the Prime Minister in place of Mr. ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Churchill. He is a very simple man and was a locomotive driver formerly. The fate of Churchill is pitiable as during the period of the European war he was a hero and now after the defeat of his party an unknown figure. The credit for this change goes to the labourers like them. In India also they can expect such a change and it is a good omen for them. They will also one day occupy Ministerial seats in the country. Many of the dock workers are now the ministers under Mr. Attlee. In India Messrs: Patel, Rajen Babu and Nehru are likely to become Ministers. They will guide the country. They must cultivate the spirit of unity as a solution to solve the present deadlock. They should not always depend on the support of congressmen. Supposing the congressites are jailed, they should try to stand on their own legs. If they unite together and follow the congressmen to jails, the Government is bound to come to terms and grant their demands. They can expect a change in the country shortly. The present administration in ~~xxx xxxxxxx~~ Mysore should go and a popular Government should take its place. The speaker is much dejected at the policy of the present Government. It is his belief to shut his eyes rather than be outside and be behind the prison bars. They should not under-rate their own strength. They should look to England and take an example. Unfortunately, they cannot understand if he tells them much more about the change over in England. All those people who were imprisoned at one time or another have now become ministers. In the same way they can also expect a change over if they

~~xxxxx~~

stick on to their programme and face their troubles boldly. Strengthen the Union and strive hard and you are bound to succeed. Merely submitting demands will bring them no results. The Labour Commissioner and Conciliator may not be favourable to them and their decision on their demands will go against them. In cases of such failures, they should arrange for a strike and stay out till their demands are fulfilled. The officials are timid. They do not derive anything by their negotiations. They should give them strength to redress their grievances. In England the Labour Government has taken over the big industrial concerns from the hands of the capitalists. The coolies are given special treatment and facilities. They are about 3,000 working in the mills and if all of them unite together and pay up their subscriptions by b coming members, they need not be worried about their future. They need not even fear the police or anybody else.

Mr. K. Sampangiramiah in his speech stated that the Mysore Government can be said to have far advanced than British India in its administration. There are some orders passed by the Government which remain only on papers, when from the Dewan down to a Javan quarter measure of rice is rationed, why not similarly there be equality in pay and allowances to the others? There are many things which need to be explored. Until a popular Government is formed, they cannot expect anything from the present administration. In Russia the living condition of the workers are bettered day by day. Only for a period of 5 hours, the workers are given work. In India the industries are not far advanced and the turn out is too low when compared with foreign industries. The system of 9 hours work is ununderstandable. 5 hours is a reasonable period. This privilege is being enjoyed by the officials. The foreigners are enjoying in their own country and they are kept in bondage. They should cultivate courage and discipline and fight their demands boldly. One day, it may not be surprising, that the workers will be requested by the Management to become share-holders of the company.

Mr.N. Kesava Iyengar, the president, stated that several attempts made by the Association to get milk supply for the children, better the conditionns of the temporary hands etc. met with a disappointment on account of the unsympathetic attitude of the Management. The Management is trying to create misunderstandings in the ranks of the labourers. They have got several works to do, to open committees in various labour localities etc. They have called for another meeting at Ramachandrapur colony on the 9th instant. At this stage some labourers suggested that on the 9th instant, the leaders arrest day, may also be celebrated. This was agreed to.

One Rangappa, a committee member spoke a few words criticising the night-shift system of work in the mills and for not giving sufficient leisure for the night-shift man. Two resolutions were passed. The first resolution resolved to celebrate the 9th Aug. and the 2nd resolution demanded the withdrawal of the prohibitory orders and bans. The labour success in England was also congratulated.

After the meeting which terminated at 7.10 p.m. M/s K.T. Bhashyam, N. Kesavaiengar, K. Sampangiramiah and others proceeded to open the Reading Room on the request of Mr. Pujadaraya, a member representing the depressed classes at the R.A.

16

HINDU STUDENTS' FEDERATION

The newly formed Hindu Students' Federation intends celebrating the Lokamanya Tilk's Birthday on the 8th instant. M/s B. Shankara Rao, G.V. Ramachar and the presiden. of the Federation are likely to address the gathering.

I have etc,,

G Ramachar

Superintendent of Police,
Bangalore City

T/S

CONFIDENTIAL
BRANCH, G. [illegible]
No. 623
Dt. 8/7/45

PC 8/45

Forwarded with enquiries

Law Secy to Govt

Action taken taken to

have the organisers of private meetings

in the city duly advised of the

necessity to take out the permission

of the Police for holding them -

N. [illegible]
7-8-45 Dy Com -

T.U. 8/8/45

Sub for perusal.

Min Rev & Dewcm

UO 8/8/45

M 8

9/8

UO
11/8/45

Report dated 1st August 1945 of an Officer of the Special Branch, Bangalore.

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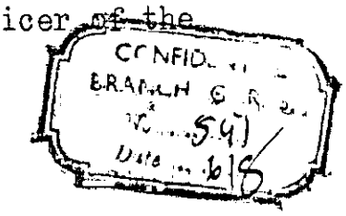

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

With the return of the Delegation Party from Simla and with the coming of the Labour Party into power in Great Britain, the Mysore Congress leaders have been accelerating their activities.

It is reliably learnt that Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have instructed the Delegation Party not to take to any direct action till the termination of the war, but to agitate through Press, platform and legislatures to speed up constructive activities in the State. With this end in view, a meeting of the Congress leaders in the State has been called for on the 4th and 5th instant in the Congress Office, Bangalore City. A draft scheme of work for the year 1945-46 relating to the organising of the various groups in the country, viz., students, labourers, ryots etc., and bringing them within the fold of the Mysore Congress, co-ordinating with the existing organisations such as Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund Committee, Harijan Sevak Sangha etc., starting of Khadi and Charaka Centres, training of District and Taluk organisers and the forming of committees for parliamentary work, constructive work, external affairs, publicity, propaganda, organisation and finance, has been put up. Matters relating to the above and also the observance of the "9th August" will be discussed at the meeting.

On the 6th instant, a Press Conference has been called and the Congress President will apprise the Press of the deliberations of the leaders' meeting on the 4th and 5th instant.

...

The success of the Labour Party in the recent British Elections has reacted on the Mysore Congress leaders. More than all K. Bheshyam as the President of the State Labour Federation, is mobilising public opinion in the labour circles and wants to accelerate the labour movement in the State. In this behalf,

he is being assisted by Messrs. Chengalaraya Reddy and N.C.Thimma Reddy and seems to strengthen the labour front to such an extent as to organise an opposition party - a "Labour Wing" in the Legislatures. The President and others are particular of taking - Mr. Thimma Reddy again into the Working Committee and also securing the full support of Messrs. T.Siddalingiah, K.Henjarappa and K.Pattabhiraman, who had relinquished their responsible posts in the - Congress High Command.

Mr. N.C.Thimma Reddy has issued the following statement regarding the success of the Labour Party in the recent British Elections:-

> "It is the far-sighted statesmanship that must prevail and induce the Rulers to concede the just and moderate demand of the people for Responsible Governments under the aegis of the Rulers with due regard to treaty rights and obligations. I ardently hope that the Princes would move - with the time spirit and avoid all bitterness that exists in the public life of their respective territories.
>
> There is a lesson for the reactionary communal parties in - British India also. The machinations of such parties must stop and any party that is intransigent is sure to meet the same fate as the Conservative Party in England when the time comes. The people's suffering and privations in India are unbearable. Let the Muslim League - understand that it is playing a game at the cost of millions of lives that have become victims to the starvation and nakedness in the country."

SECRET

No.S.B. 3 /45-46. Bangalore, dated 1st August 1945.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information.

For Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

...

C.S.

Dewan Mm Rev

Submit for perusal

2/8/45

2/8/45

2/8/45

Instruct I.G.P. to keep a S.P. watch over the activities of Mr. Bhashyam.

4/8/45

D.O.No 403/C.S.

191

10th August 45.

Strictly Confidential.

Dear Sir

With reference to your Memo No.S.B.3/45-46 dated 1st August 1945, forwarding the report dated 1st August 1945 of the Special Branch, I am desired to request that a special watch may be kept over the activities of Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, President of the State Labour Federation and Government may be promptly kept informed of any developments from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

10/8/45

S. Narayana Rao, Esqr., M.A.,
Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

D.O. No. 403/CB.

10/8/45.

Strictly confl.

Sent in a sealed cover
AL
10/8/45.

Dear Mr. Narayana Rao,

With reference to your Memo. No. S.B. 3/45-46 dated 1st August 1945, forwarding the Report dated 1st August 1945 of the Spl. Branch, I am desired to request that a Special may be kept watch over the activities of Mr K.T. Bhashyam, President of the State Labour Federation and Govt. may be promptly kept informed of any developments from time to time.

Yours MT
10/8/45

S. Narayana Rao Esq M.A.
D. Cy. of Police.

Copy of a statement issued to the Press by Mr. K.T. Bhashyam, Ex-President, Mysore Congress, on 20th August 1945.

The order against Shri. N.C. Thimma Reddy is bad enough; but as an indication of the Government's intolerance of criticism it is infinitely worse.

Government have given no reason why Shri. Thimma Reddy is directed to leave Bangalore City, to go to Nagasandra and live there for six months and not to write to the Press or deliver any speech either public or semi-public whatever the latter may mean.

We, who have been watching Shri Thimma Reddy's activities, are aware that he is reflecting public opinion in moderate language and asking for a change in the system of administration in conformity with the needs of the changing times. We, I mean the public, do not see anything wrong in it.

His appeal to the Princes is timely. India is asking for independence and is expecting any day to have a national Government. What is the fate of the States' Peoples? Are they to continue to live as dumb-driven cattle? Or, will they also have a place in the councils of an independent India? Very relevant questions, these. I believe the Government of Mysore felt these questions so relevant and so important that they could not get any wise man in Mysore to tackle them and called in from Madras one that could advise them. What is there wrong if Shri. Thimma Reddy offered his advice also? You may either take them or leave them. Why gag him? Why ask him to leave Bangalore City? Does not the Government know that Shri. Thimma Reddy is merely the public voice? For one Thimma Reddy that speaks, there are thousands who feel like him.

It is a strange world in which we live. England did away with the Defence of the Realm Act within a week of the close of the European War. She did not wait for the termination of the Japanese War; while here even after the close of all wars and when peace is being celebrated, the liberties of an individual are so ruthlessly strangled. Japan, an inveterated and treacherous enemy can have a Government of its own people, a genuine democracy, but Mysore, a faithful, humble and loyal ally is still to be dominated by an irresponsible autocracy. Is this justice? Is this the morality for which we suffered and sacrificed all these years, gave up our life and liberty, voluntarily to fight the enemies of Freedom? Is this the sequel of the National Charter, guaranteeing the four great freedoms to all the peoples of the world? Was it for this we went on rations, clothed ourselves scantily and lived anyhow? Or, why all the talk of self-determination, liberty, freedom and the like of mere words importing nothing? India was represented at Sanfrancisco? Was it only for fun?

Even in British India, things are better. The bans on Congress Committees are being removed and there is nothing there like a perpetual disqualification from standing as a candidate to the Legislatures. We in Mysore are paying heavily for our public spirit. The bans on Congress Committees continue and prohibitory orders are on the increase. I do not know of externment in British India. Here we have externments and internments galore. Cannot an honest citizen complain of the strangulation of public life in the State and ask for relief? And what has Shri. Thimma Reddy done more than that?

We want a change in the system of administration. Let there be no doubts about it. We want this rule of Ordinances to go. It is far too reminiscent of slavery and war conditions. We want a popular Government, we want Responsible - Government, a Government the members of which we can turn out of office at our sweet will and pleasure. They may be right and we may be wrong; nevertheless, when the ministers refuse to obey us, we, the people of Mysore, we, the common men and women of the State, we want to have the power of dismissing - them. We want to have power to err as much as to correct. That is the only honourable way of living. All will regard and honour a free man though he may be poor and starving; but who will respect a slave however well-fed and well clothed?

We need to-day, of all times, in Mysore a Government - composed of statesmen with vision and courage; the State has done much, very much indeed, to help the War efforts. People have suffered and sacrificed enormously. Now that the war is over, what is to be their fate? the same old life of poverty, ignorance and disease? Or, prohibitory orders and public - persecution? We have determined that it shall not be. We want peace and plenty. We want honour and happiness. We - want back the gold mines, we want Bhatkal harbour, we want the Railway line to Satya Mangalam, we want to multiply our agricultural and industrial products, we want more and better - roads, we want every citizen to be able to speak out freely and live a free and honourable man and we want a hundred other things of this all too short a life in this world. For all this, we want a people's Government and the present system of ordinance rule must go, must go lock, stock and barrel."

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No.S.B.107/44-45. Bangalore, dated 20th August 1945.

Copy submitted to the Minister for Revenue to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for favour of information.

for Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore.

Copy of a statement issued to the Press by Mr. K.T. Bhashyam, Ex-President, Mysore Congress, on 20th August 1945.

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CB

UO 20/8/45

No.S.B.107/44-45. Bangalore, dated 20th August 1945

784 CP 21/8/45

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information.

For Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

13.

Subd for perusal -

Min Rev Dewan

UO 21/8/45

MJ 21/8

(Nil to forward note)

NW 22/8/45

SECRET:

Office of the
Inspector-General of Police in
No. SB.212/45-46 Mysore, Bangalore, Dated 1st September 1945.
Encl (one)

To
The Chief Secretary to the Government of
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH 993 9/9

SUBJECT.- Observance of "Subhas Chandra Bose " Day in Bangalore City on 30th August 1945.

Sir,

In pursuance of the appeal issued by Mr. P.T.Bheshyam to observe 'hartal' on the 30th ultimo as a mark of respect to the memory of late Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, many of the shops and some of the big hotels in Bangalore City remained closed. Messrs: K. Kannan, V.S.Krishna Iyer and Nagabhushana (student leaders) and Challam were found moving in the City requesting the merchants to close the shops.

The students of the Intermediate, Central and Engineering Colleges attended their classes, as usual, despite the appeal issued by the Congress President to observe 'hartal' on the 30th ultimo, as some of them had already observed 'hartal' on the 29th ultimo.

The educational institutions in the Basavanagudi area worked as usual and the students were let off in the afternoon on account of "Sri Krishna Jayanti". In the National High School, at the request of some students, Mr. Rama Rao, Headmaster, briefly narrated the life history of Subhas Chandra Bose in the class room after the classes were over.

In the Malleswaram area, one C.Raja Rao, an ex-student of the Seshadripuram High School and a member of the 'Rastriya Seva Dal' accompanied by N.S.Ramachandra and N.S. Nagaraja (students- III Year, Seshadripuram High School) went and stood near the Seshadripuram High School asking the boys to abstain from attending the classes. But, at the intervention of the Headmaster of the school, who advised the boys to go to their class rooms, majority

of the boys went to their respective class rooms.

A number of students abstained from attending the classes in the Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore City.

In the evening, a meeting was held in the Congress Office premises, Cottonpet, Bangalore City, under the Presidentship of Mr. S.Nijalingappa. Messrs: K.T. Bhashyam, K.S.Kumaran, H.K. Veeranna Gowda, Nagabhushana (of the Bangalore Students' Congress) and the President addressed a gathering of about 300 persons, mostly students, and spoke on the life and achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose; eulogised his spirit of sacrifice and courage in the cause of the country and exhorted the audience to emulate his example. Two resolutions were passed - (i) expressing condolance at the reported untimely demise of Subhas Chandra Bose and (ii) demanding the release of Sarat Chandra Bose. A copy of the proceedings is enclosed for information. About 300 persons, mostly students, attended the meeting and the speeches were made in kannada.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. Narayana Rao

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

V J W

Reference is invited to the portions of the speeches delivered by Messrs K. T. Bhashyam & H. K. Veeranna Gowda, General Secretary, Mysore Congress.

Kr 3/9/45

For perusal

Chief Sec 3/9

Kumaran's speech is more objectionable

M

WD 3/9/45

M in Rev & Dewan

WD 4/9/45

M.

WD 6/9/45

Proceedings of the meeting held in the premises of the Congress Office, Cottonpet, Bangalore City, on Thursday the 30th August 1945 at 6-45 P.M. to condole the death of Subhas Chandra Bose. Mr.S.Nijalingappa, President of the Mysore State Congress, presided. About 300 persons, mostly students, attended the meeting. The speeches were in Kannada.

Mr.K.S.Kumaran, Secretary of the Bangalore City Congress Workers Committee, Bangalore, spoke thus:-

As we all know, we have assembled here to commemmorate the death of a person who ~~herein~~ heroically fogght for the country's liberation from the hands of the foreigners, without caring for the struggle and hardships involved. It is indeed very sad that Subhas Chandra Bose succumbed to an aeroplane crash. In memory of this great person ~~xx~~ we have met here to recall his noble qualities so that they may ~~be~~ give ~~as~~ inspiration in our fight for independence. Mr.S.Nijalingappa had issue an appeal requesting the people of the State to observe hartal to show our respect to late Subhas Bose. Accordingly most of the merchants of Bangalore City had closed their shops. The condolence meeting will now take place. On behalf of you all I request Mr.S.Nijalingappa to preside over this meeting.(Claps)

Mr.S.Nijalingappa, President of the Mysore State Congress, next spoke thus:-

Mr.Kumaran has told you about the object of this meeting. The hotel proprietors and merchants co-operated with us in observing hartal to-day, in this important City of Bangalore. First of all, it is my duty to offer our thanks to these gentlemen. We have assembled here to hold a condolence meeting. There have been some doubts about the death of Subhas Bose. It has been published in papers that the news was announced by the Tokyo Radio. Hearing this news, the whole country is immersed in - sorrow. Some persons entertain doubt that he might be hiding somewhere, as he secretly left the country in 1942. In a way we have to accept the news of his death, because the news has come from the Tokyo Radio itself. When they themselves are in a difficult situation, they will not utter falsehood. We have profound respect to our great leader. We have to extol the great qualities he had - the quality of service to his

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his motherland, particularly. We must be proud of his great qualities. There may be differences of opinion in the approach of the problem, but there was no difference in the goal. He might have followed a different path which others did not like. But we have to appreciate his great qualities. If he really returns with life, we will be glad. Personally, I feel that he not alive. I pray God that his soul may rest in peace. Now Mr.K.T.Bhashyam, our leader and elder member of our group, will speak. There is no need to make lengthy speeches as this is a condolence meeting. Then Mr.Veeranna Gowda will speak. Afterwards, if any of the students want to speak, may also come and speak.

Mr.K.T.Bhashyam, Bangalore, next spoke thus:-

Not only to Mysore State and India, but to the whole world, the name of Subhas Chandra Bose is not unknown. The names of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Subhas Bose are names which are world-wide. Subhas Bose was a bold and enterprising man. He sacrificed everything for the sake of the country. He was a great man. It is natural that the country should be immersed in sorrow at the demise of such a great man. As the President said, let Subhas Bose be alive. If he is dead, let God give him peace. If he is alive, let him live for hundreds of years. The country suchs persons in hundreds. If he wanted, he could have become a Governor or rolled in wealth. Even though it might be called a disgraceful act, he escaped from his country to serve his motherland in his own way. He only wanted that his country should be free. This is the object of every patriot. Subhas Bose was more after guns and machinery, whereas Mahatmaji advocates peace and non-violence. Some may say that there will be two leaders in the country. But it is only a matter of arguments. For the present it is not necessary for us. What we want is that our slavery should go or we must give up lives. What is the use of living in slavery? Such people will not attain 'Sadgathi' after their death. Each may follow a different path. Why the country feels sad is that there

there are such bold people in our country but are departing from us one after the other. We can get our country relieved from slavery. The country is suffering for want of a leader and unity among ourselves. There are several obstructions in our path. There are the Congress and the Muslim League. Over these, there is the Hindu Mahasabha. Instead of going in one single path, each follows its own way. Including Mahatma Gandhi, all the people are expressing their sorrow and passing condolence resolutions. Messages are being sent to the bereaved family. In Mysore we have also assembled here to express our sorrow and to get his inspiration. Every one knows the life history of Subhas Chandra Bose. He returned from England after passing the I.C.S.Examination. Then he entered the political field and became the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation. Then he became the Congress President. For the second time, he contested the elections which was contested by big people. Even this, he succeeded. Then he resigned his office and entered the political field. This is a model to all the students of our country. Whatever difficulties may come, we should have the courage to face. That is the lesson we should learn from the life of Subhas Chandra Bose. Secondly, there are several ways of rendering national service. Some may perform 'Yagas' which could be done by the help of wealthy persons. But sacrifice is greater than this. When the house of Subhas Bose was auctioned, there was nobody to purchase it! It is a pride that we possessed such a person in our country. What should the strength of a person whose property could not be auctioned? Some may differ in his path. That is not necessary for us now. We are concerned about his personality, his courage his self-sacrifice, his national service and such other noble qualities, which should be our guide. If one person disappears, hundreds of persons should take birth in his place. There is a great saying in us, that whenever great men die, they give birth for several such persons. Every youth should take an oath that he will do as much as it is in his power, to serve his country. This is not enough. To-day though we are immersed

immersed in sorrow, there are signs of hopes. Those who were walking with pride have now to bow down their heads. America, Britain and Russia might be feeling proud of their success. But there is the discovery of atomic bomb. If to-morrow somebody discovers radio bomb, this bomb will have to go away. As we have heard of 'Sundopasunda' in Puranas, so also there may be such persons in our country also. Such people must be born in our country alone. Then they may have to bow their heads to us. Now they are realising that they cannot stand on physical strength. America, England and Russia are discussing in Potsdam, like Churchill's discussing the Atlantic Charter. Our object is to bring peace to the world. Now the three powers - they have included China also! - are together. But who knows they may quarrel among themselves? Then there will be a grave situation in the world. If an Empire is built where there will be peace and equality, there will reign supreme happiness. For the last 20 years, there has been a tremendous awakening in the country. After the Sivapura Convention, even small boys and girls became bold to hold Congress flags before the Police. In 1942 when we were in jail, others followed saying 'karēnge ya marēnge' They have now said that elections would be held and they themselves have removed the bans on Congress organizations. They had to go to London again for the second time. Now they have realised that England will live only if India is granted independence. They too have realised it. We have to protect not only Japanese but also the Germans. The whole world is a house in which we are all children. Those who are courageous will get power. Cowards cannot get. The courage of Subhas Bose should be spread throughout the country, and every one should become bold. We must create unity in the country, which task falls to the lot of youths. I do not want to speak on present politics. I only mention that there is a cry for independence. National Government should be established in Delhi. That is way Wavell has gone to London. When Constituent Assembly is established in the centre, the States cannot remain without independence. 25% of the total population live

live in the States.When we are slaves, who can they be independent? Now the Mysore Government may treat us with indifference. When there is National Government, they will have to declare Responsible Government here also. I will throw a challenge to the Mysore Government. Let us see if they do not remove the bans in Mysore State? (Claps). They will have to remove them. People will not keep quiet. Empires are built only on such occasions. In a man's life-time, we get such occasions only once. On this occasion of Subhas Chandra Bose's death, we have to get his courage. We must strive to achieve the object for which he gave up his life. Our country is not poor. It can feed its people and also feed others. It can supply food and cloth to all. Now we have to wait before Kapurchand's shop with ration cards for the purchase of cloth. We have to create a proper distribution of cloth and food. Then all the 75 lakhs of people will get enough food and cloth and live happily. If Responsible Government comes, everything will be alright. To maintain our honour and prestige, and for the sake of happiness, we have to establish Responsible Government. On such an occasion as this, we have to unite ourselves. Lastly, I say one word more. Such a great man has disappeared from our sight. It is our duty to express our deep sorrow at his death. We are glad that most of the merchants had closed their shops and observed 'hartal' as a mark of respect. Some had opened their shops. I ask them how much they earned to-day by opening their shops? They too could have joined us. Even if you get power, can you keep it? I earnestly appeal to such men to maintain unity, without caring for small earnings. We may earn 4 annas or lose 4 annas. That does not matter. The important thing is that poverty should go. People should be happy. When Subhas Bose sacrifieed everything for the sake of the country, let us sacrifice a little. Let us pray God to give peace to the departed soul! If he is alive, let God give him long life and prosperity! (Claps).

Mr.H.K.Veeranna Gowda, General Secretary of the Mysore State Congress, Bangalore, next spoke thus:-

This is not a time when we should make speeches. The tower of the country has fallen down. We are deeply immersed at this news. Such an information was current some years ago. Then it was announced that it was not Subhas Bose who died, but it was some Ghosh. I am glad it was a wrong information. Again, the news has come about his death. It is our duty to extol his noble qualities; but our duty will not end by that. We will not be doing our duty fully if we merely do so much. By the numerous reports we are seeing in papers, we can understand the amount of respect he commanded at the hands of England, America and other foreign countries. We are reading in newspapers that meetings are being held to pass condolence resolutions and messages are being sent to the members of the bereaved family. Some of the merchants of Bangalore observed 'hartal' as a mark of respect. Similarly, we have gathered here to pass the condolence resolution. To such a meeting as th is, lakhs of people should have come. We should have ever made loud-speaker arrangements. But we are not having such a big gathering ; because our Model Government have throttled our throats by prohibitory orders. We have to life under such restrictions. There have been lakheers and millionaires among us. After the war, there have been several such people. There are persons who move about in Rs.20,000 cars! Even they canno do ~~thing~~anything. If they want to hold a meeting, they must cringe before the District Magistrate and obtain his permission. Though we are born as men, we have lost our self-respect. If we think about this for a while, we find that we cannot get a worse situation than this. When we are being treated as slaves by a foreign power, we must make bold to get our independence from them. Subhas Bose was a courageous man, by birth. Peopl occupy high positions after passing I.C.S.Examination. They can earn thousands of rupees. Subhas Bose could have become a Governor. When ordinary persons can become Governors, it i still easy for Subhas Bose to become one. But he did not care

care for the job. He did not marry even, just for the sake of his country. He used to say "How can I be happy when my country is in distress?" Service to his country was more precious than his pleasures. He was not an ordinary man.He need not have earned money. He had vast paternal property. His brother used to send 2 to 3 thousand rupees as pocket - money. He could have lived happily. He turned down all these with one idea, namely, the idea of winning independence to his mother-country. It is our duty to bow our head to our elders. When Subhas Bose went in a wrong path, he was asked by Gandhiji to express regret to his past conduct and without it he will not be given the ordinary citizen's rights. To such a great man as Gandhiji, the India Government had to show respect by inviting him to the Simla Conference, and to seek advice from him. For this, they had arranged a Special Train for him.When foreigners are showing such respect to Mahatmaji, it is no wonder that we show respect to him. In the achievement of an object, there are several ways. There is no wrong if a person follows his own path in the achievement of a common object. In 1942, the 'Quit India' resolution was passed. Neither Mahatmaji nor Nehru, or anybody has said that we should keep these foreigners on our heads. Even Bose said the samething. He said in a different way, that if the foreigners do not grant us independence, we shoulddrive them out of our country. If they do not come round for peaceful means, we must forcibly send them out. This is what Bose said. But Gandhiji did not approve of his policy Are there not persons in the Congress who differ from Gandhiji and yet remain in the Congress? I think there is wisdom in following the path of Gandhiji. When we cannot possess an weapon, how can we fight with the foreigners by force? One atomic bomb is enough to wipe out all of us. That is why Gandhiji's policy is sound. Mahatmaji says that the policy of non-violence should be cultivated from our birth alone. This is a principle that will live for thousands of years. Some narrow-minded persons like me, may say that we will

will not achieve our object by this path. We need not feel sorry that his efforts did not succeed. This is like gambling. Supposing his object had been achieved, how much we would have venerated him? Did the Europeans hope that they would succeed? The divine power was on their side. We are only sorry that Subhas Bose was not successful in his object. We have assembled here to express our deep sorrow at his demise. It is not enough if we merely observe hartal and close shops. We must carry on his work by following the path of Mahatmaji. He would be making changes in his programme from time to time. He says that we can achieve independence by spinning alone. People may laugh at it, but there is truth in it. If the whole population wears khadder, in one year, we can get Swaraj. He has been telling this from the last 20 years, but who has done it? That is why, he says, that we have not achieved independence. As Mr.Bhashyam said, ~~there is no power before self-power~~ if we develop our self-power we can face anything. Gandhiji did not send atomic bomb to Viceroy and threaten him so that he might be invited to the Conference. If we have to discharge our duty towards Subhas Bose, we must follow his noble qualities of self-sacrifice and national service. I appeal to you to follow these qualities in your ~~lives~~ daily life and serve the country. (There was a slight shower and prospect of rain). Now the condolence resolution will have to be passed. It is reported in papers that in spite of rain thousands of persons listened to the speech of Pandit Nehru. I think we too would do similarly if Nehru addresses us! (Laughter). Till the resolution is passed, you must stand silently. I hope that you will make up your mind to render as much service as you can towards your mother country. (Claps).

Nagabhushan, Student, Senior B.Sc.,Central College, and Member of the Students' Congress, next spoke thus:-

Rain is coming. I only say a few words. To-day we are deeply touched at the demise of ~~late~~ Subhas Chandra Bose. The students of Bangalore have been ~~observing~~ abstaining from attending their classes for the last three days. Several

Several shops had been closed. I am thankful to the Congress authorities for having given me an opportunity to express our sorrow on behalf of the students of Bangalore. Subhas Bose was a - leader to the students. In his absence we have Jai Prakash Narain. In the death of Subhas Bose the students have sustained a heavy loss. His example is ever before our eyes. It was reported that in Berlin, an Independent Government had been set up. For the first time, in the history of India, Subhas Bose had organized the 'National Army'. There were 20 lakhs of youths in that army. We are not informed as to what happened to this army. (He was corrected by the President as 20 thousand) It is our duty to question as to what became of this National Army. After the cessation of War, there will be the usual exchange of war prisoners. Nothing has been said of this Army, which was fighting for the independence of India. Though the path followed by Subhas Bose was wrong, his object was correct. The Indian National Congress, the Mysore Congress and the various Students' Organizations, such as Students' Congress, are also eager to establish independence in the country. On behalf of the students, I express our deep sorrow at the death of Subhas Bose. I thank the Congress authorities once again for this opportunity. (Claps).

Mr.K.S.Kumaran again spoke thus:-

On behalf of the President, I will place the condolence resolution before you. Before reading the resolution, I want to say a few words. Our friends have spoken about the courage and sacrifice of Subhas Bose. We, in Mysore, should not only know them, but should follow them. We want a greater courage than the people in the Provinces, because we are slaves of slaves. The position of the States' people is different. The Princes of the States are slaves to the Imperialists. We are slaves to these slaves, without having courage to raise our heads. Hence we need greater courage than the people of the British Provinces. In observing this Day, we must take an oath that we will strive hard to remove such injustices and bring

and bring equality to live as brothers. It is not enough if we observe hartal and hold such meetings, and again carry on our normal activities. We must also contribute our share ~~in this~~ in the country's struggle for freeom. From his boyhood, Subhas ~~was~~ Bose was a brave man. Once his English Professor uttered the word 'rascal' towards one of the students. Then Subhas Bose agitated against it and the students taught the Professor a lesson The Professor was at last dismissed from the College. On another occasion, while he was leading a huge procession, the military obstructed the procession. The Lancers were on their mount with spears in their hands. On the other side the huge procession was ~~headed by~~ led by Subhas Bose. At that time, Subhas Bose took courage and shoved the lancers to both the sides and made way. Then the procession moved on. The lancers were stunned and were at a fix as to what to do. They had no courage to thrust the spears into the body of Subhas Bose. It was due to the indomitable - strength of Subhas Bose. If we really admire and respect Subhas Bose, we must make up our minds that we would repair his loss. Let us hope that he is alive and may come to us again. In the meanwhile, let us all feel that every one of us is a Subhas Bose and emulate his example. I will now read the resolution. I request you to kindly stand up in silence. (Then he read the following resolutions:-)

> "This meeting expresses its deep sorrow at the death of Subhas Bose, who was an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, and sends ~~the~~ condolences ~~message~~ to the members of the bereaved family."

> "This meeting urges the Government of India to release Sarat Chandra Bose, who has been illegally detained ~~in~~ for a long time, in view of his ill-health and continued detention."

(While the above resolutions were read, the gathering stood up ~~s~~ in silence. Then they were taken to have been passed.)

Mr.S.Nijalingappa again spoke thus:-

Many have spoken about the life of Subhas Bose. We have to realise that we are living in a very important period in history. The youths should understand their present position and every one of them should become a Subhas Bose. They must be prepared to give up their lives as he did. In the 17th year, Subhas Bose

Bose passed his matriculation. He did not relish the idea of continuing his further studies. We left his place and wanted to observe 'penance'. He was dissatisfied with the politics of the country at that time. His mind was occupied with the idea of liberating his country from foreign domination. But out of his parents' compulsion, he went to England and passed the I.C.S.Examination, though he had no inclination. By the time he returned, Mahatmaji had started his agitation. Then Subhas Bose thought it best to join the movement. Afterwards he went to jail several times. People began to respect him. After the death of C.R.Das, he became a prominent leader and occupied the Mayorship of Calcutta Corporation. There was again agitation and he went to jail. The Indian National Congress got him the Presidentship. In the Haripur Convention, he said that British Imperialism would go away in a few days and we should build our independence. After a year, he followed a different path, having been tired of the same old path. The policy of Mahatma Gandhi did not satisfy him. He wanted to achieve this object by a severe fight and to drive out British Imperialism. Nobody else would have had the courage to face the Imperialism except Subhas Bose. He stood for the elections and succeeded as President. Then for the sake of the country's good, he left off his position in the Congress and formed the 'Forward Bloc'. Wherever there was injustice and obstruction in the path, he had the courage to protest against such things. Then the war broke out. While the War was declared, the English people said that the war ~~was waged~~ would be waged for maintaining independence Whether it applied to India, nobody said. They very wisely evaded answering. Subhas Bose wanted to drive out the British Imperialism and establish independence in India. ~~Wit~~ To this end, he left this country and went to Japan. Nobody will approve his action. But the point is that he had a burning desire to liberate his country. Even to-day many are looking towards Russia hoping that they would help. There are persons who ridicule the policy of even Mahatma Gandhi. We should not sit upon ~~the judg-~~

ment

upon Judgment on the actions of Subhas Bose. We are concerned about his national service. We should admire his courage and self-sacrifice. We have not yet achieved freedom. The Quit India Resolution is yet in force. We do not know whether we come to a successful agreement. As Subhas Bose gave up his life undergoing hardships and sufferings, so also we must be prepared to sacrifice our lives for the country's happiness. We must solve the problem that may come in our way, by following non-violence. We believe that Mahatma Gandhi's policy is the only one that can lead us to the goal. Violence will lead to violence and so the only way is to observe non-violence. We must imbibe the courage and noble qualities of Subhas Bose. It is our earnest desire that he should live. If he is alive, let God give him a long life. If he is dead, let us pray God to keep his soul in peace. If he is alive, let him join us in our national struggle for independence. - Vande Mataram. (Claps).

Then the meeting dispersed with the singing of Vande Mataram at 8 P.M.

M. S. Sitaramiah.

Stenographer, Special Branch,
Bangalore, 31-8-45.

SECRET

No. CC.M-6045.

Bangalore,
August 31, 1946.

From

C.B. Shankara Iyer, Esq., B.Sc.,
Superintendent of Police,
Bangalore City.

To

A.S. Khaleel, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Deputy Commissioner i/c,
Bangalore District,
Bangalore.

Sir,

COMMUNISTS

I have the honour to state that Mr. A.S.R.Chari arrived from K.G.F. yesterday noon. A series of engagements has been fixed by local party for him. He will visit the Institute of Science this evening, the Mysore Mills Association and the Law Association to-morrow afternoon. On the 2nd proximo, a public meeting has been provisionally fixed at the Municipal Gardens subject to the grant of permission by the Deputy Commissioner. He is likely to leave Bangalore the same night for Bombay.

LABOUR

The Minerva Mills: The executive committee meeting of the Mill Association was held last evening at the Association premises under the presidentship of Mr. N. Kesavaiengar. After discussing the developments, it was decided that since the management ignored the letter from the president to get the reasons for the dismissals of the five mill-hands, the president should himself try once again to contact personally the manager and talk over things. If the interview proves unsatisfactory to the labourers, a fund should be raised for the upkeep of the dismissed labourers for a period of one month, by which time the Association would decide upon further course of action in the matter. Mr. Kesavaiengar gave on the spot a sum of Rs.3/- and three other committee members Rs.2/- each towards the relief fund.

The committee regretted the action of Muniappa, a dismissed worker for receiving his arrears of pay etc. without the knowledge of the Association and felt that they should not take up his case for reinstatement.

Sree Rama Silk Throwing Factory: An understanding between the President of the Association and the proprietor is reported to have been arrived at and the workers are gradually resuming work since yesterday.

POLITICAL

The proceedings of a condolence meeting held in the Congress office premises last evening to bemoan the loss of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is herein enclosed.

I have etc.,

Sd.- C.B. Shankara Iyer
Superintendent of Police,
Bangalore City.

Copy.

Superintendent of Police
Bangalore City.

Copy forwarded with Compliments to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore Bangalore.

Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

Proceedings of a meeting held under the auspices of the Mysore State Congress on 30-8-45 at 6.45 p.m. in the compound of the Congress Office to observe BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE's Condolence Day. Mr. S. Nijalingappa, president of the Mysore Congress presided on the occasion. About 350 persons representing the public of Bangalore city attended the meeting. The gathering consisted of mostly youngsters and unimportant businessmen. The proceedings were in Kannada.

Mr. K.S. Kumaran spoke to the following effect:-

Citizens of Bangalore,- All of us have gathered here today to observe the condolence day of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose whom the 40 crores of people of India adored as their leader and who risked his life many a time without the least hesitation for the kind and sincere efforts to free motherland from the clutches of the Britishers who exploited her. We know how he disappeared from the country, his later career and lastly we have come to know that he died as a result of plane accident. For this purpose I request Mr. Nijalingappa, the congress president, who gave us the intimation that we the citizens of Bangalore should observe a hartal and then commemorate the day in a huge meeting. Accordingly the merchant public of Bangalore complied with the request and you are here now to hear what Mr. Nijalingappa is going to say. I now request Mr. Nijalingappa to preside on the occasion.

Mr. S. Nijalingappa: Friends, countrymen and Mr. Kumaran,-the purpose for which we have met today has been announced to you by Mr. Kumaran. In the first instance, I must say that the merchants, hotel proprietors and the general public have in accordance with the desire of the Mysore congress, co-operated in the observance of hartal etc. in Bangalore. For this, on behalf of the Congress, I offer my thanks. Some time ago a Tokyo Radio broadcast information that Subhas Chandra Bose died which was later clarified that only one Ghosh died. Like-wise, there may be some doubt whether Subhas Chandra Bose died at all. Whether he has run the risk or is alive still is a matter which I cannot say. In all probability I think we have to believe that he is no more for we have to rely this time on the Tokyo Radio. Whatever it may be, our work today is to mourn the loss of Subhas Chandra Bose, whether he lives today or not. So firstly, we have to consider him as one of the gallant warriors who lived and toiled for the service of the country. We must accept it on the strength of his common goal when compared with that of the other leaders today though his efforts were put forth otherwise. It is therefore our duty to think of him and pray God so that his soul may rest in peace. If however, he is still alive and comes out, we shall all the more very gladly embrace him in great pleasure. I do not want to take much time now, because there are other speakers. There is nothing for us to laugh today for we are only observing the condolence day. Mr. Bhashyam will speak.

Mr. K.T. Bhashyam: President, Friends and brethern,- There is no one who has not heard the name of Subhas Chandra Bose in the whole of India. If you remember, I daresay Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and Javaharlal Nehru - these are the three prominent figures in our country today. If you hear that Subhas Bose has disappeared, who will not feel for him ! He sacrificed his all for the sake of the country and lastly left the country stealthily not to save his life but to serve for the freedom his country. We have heard now that he succumbed to an accident. If he is really dead, he has died as a warrior. Otherwise, what a pleasure to see him in our midst! We now say both these things. His life was one of incessant sacrifice for the uplift of his fellowmen. If he had cared, he would have lived like any wealthy man on earth or even risen to Governor's position. Some people might ask as to why why he chose to escape from the country stealthily if he were an upright man. Remember, in his heart of

hearts, he always cherished burning desire of the country's freedom and he should have believed it was no shame to him if he was only able to help the fate of his countrymen. Some others say that he believed in his animal strength to gain the object while Mahatma Gandhi is incessantly advocating Ahimsa and Satya as the weapons to be used against guns and ammunition. It is a point for us to speak about it either way. For all of us there is a common desire to escape from slavery. Secondly, there is a thought how long are we to remain in that state. In these two things he came to the conclusion that he should differ from Mahatma and chose another course. The reason why all the people in the country mourn his death is not for an empty lamentation, but for the loss of an opportunity to see how he would have fared in administering the country should he have lived and gained his object. Differences of opinion may not at times altogether be wrong. All great men must be regarded for their actions. Congress has requested all persons - Hindus, Muslims and others. Even students have passed condolence resolutions all over the country. Likewise in Mysore we have called to observe condolence day. Mr. Kumaran has told you that we should guide ourselves with the spirit with which Subhas Chandra Bose strived towards his goal. Subhas Bose passed I.C.S. Examination and would have become a Governor of a Province but he resigned his post and selected the course to serve the public - he became the Mayor of Calcutta, became a congress president etc. and his later life is known to you. He is known throughout the world as a great patriot When his house was auctioned by Government, nobody came forward to bid. Such was the affection and regard earned by him. It is a pride for us to possess such a person. We want such men and in increased numbers(applause). We want in you the same courage, determination and steadfastness in your purpose. Subhas died in his young age. If one Subhas disappears, 100 of the type may be born and come to lime light. Believe me, if such a person goes, his spirit will not go, he lives and his foot-prints will be followed. If our youngmen today would read the spirit of Subhas Chandra Bose and follow him, I think it would be a happy day for us. The whole world is changing now. All those who had a pride have to bend their heades. England, America and Russia are the main ruling powers today and even they may have to bend their heads. There is the atomic bomb today; but to-morrow there may come a Radio bomb. You must remember there may come a more curious thing - if one were to place his palm on the head or back of another, the latter may be burnt to ashes. Such persons may perhaps come from India. Thousands of years ago, the great Rishi Vigwamithra said [illegible] to against these atomic and even Radio bombs there may be something more strange and effective. What lies in future we cannot say. What guarantee is there for the great powers, England, Russia and America will remain united. For the last 20 years wonderful things have taken place. A curious consciousness has crept into everybody to be prepared to sacrifice even his life. At Shivapura congress convention, even children became bold to shout the jaikars in the very face of the police. What happened when such people were put into jail? They too realised then that greatness of purpose was more endearing than life itself. Unless India gains independence, the whole world will not be at peace. England America and Russia are great enough. Japan of course is defeated now but still they should also be protected and preserved. The whole world is anxious to secure universal peace and a day may come for its establishment. What is required now at the outset is a courageous spirit. Today we should realise that such a spirit was in abundance in Subhas Chandra Bose and it should be encouraged. Especially the youngmen have to recognise and cherish. Others also should come in their aid in securing freedom. Wherever we see there is a sound for independence.

At Delhi there will and shall be a National Government. If National Government comes to the British Indian States, even the Native States have to get the same. Now the Mysore Government may ignore us. If National Government comes to Delhi, it must come to us also. I shall challenge, if the bans are lifted there, they must be lifted here also. They should given an opportunity for the people to become free and responsible Government should be established (applause). Such things are bound to come. All this talk has emerged only on the eve of this condolence day. At such times we have to imbibe the spirit with which great men became honoured. Our country is rich enough but there is no food to eat. We were once able to give clothings to others and to ourselves, but now we have to wait for two hours before I/s Emporium for the sale. It would be sufficient if we could establish a system by which one could get enough food, clothing and rest. If responsible Government comes, everything will be achieved. There are already signs for a changed atmosphere.

Subhas Chandra Bose will live in Freedom. We the Congress people made a request to [illegible] the Merchants of Bangalore and they have unreservedly complied with our request. But there are others who have not done so. What after all our request. It means by opening the shop and carry on business. What is wanted is unity and what can be done with such people when we are fighting for responsible Government. We want everyone in the country to become strong, male and healthy. People should come forward to sacrifice something at least. Now let us pray God so that the soul of Subhas Chandra Bose may rest in peace. He is dead, If we were to live, let him live long with prosperity.

Mr. M.K. Veeranna Gowda: Friends,- This is not the time to make speeches. Some time back, a rumour was similarly spread that Mr Subhas Chandra Bose was dead. But this time there is no reason to believe that Subhascha dra died. But this time there is no reason to believe that Subhascha dra bose is still alive, though of course he also like such leaders to be alive. The name of Subhas has spread throughout the world. Even in foreign places condolence days have been observed. It is with that idea he to have come here. I feel sorry to see that in a place where lakhs of people live, small numbers. Our Mysore Government has advised the people not to attend as the people are not encouraged to attend meetings. There are very rich people in Bangalore owning numerous motor vehicles but they are not permitted to speak. To meet at one place in large numbers we have to approach a Magistrate for permission. We have lost our individual liberties. Such a state of affairs cannot remain any longer. Our country is being exploited by outsiders. Subhas Chandra Bose was really alive to this point and he determined by hook or crook to liberate the country. A sense of patriotism feeling was found in him while very young. After the I.C.S. Examination if he had care for, he would have occupied high places in Government and lived very happy. But his burning desire for freedom drew him aside, and the means to drive [illegible] were contrasted with those of Mahatma Gandhi. With Ahimsa and Satya Mahatma was able to [illegible] who disregarded him once, seek [illegible] from him. The India Government put him in jail and cut off individual liberties. The very same Government called him to give [illegible]. It is my opinion that many believe in the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and follow them implicitly. I think we should also [illegible] that whenever are unable to use a [illegible], there is the scope to fight those fully armed. Mahatma Gandhi therefore comes to change the mentality of the whole people throughout the world. It may take 100 years or so or earlier time. Amongst those who doubted the efficacy of the Gandhian principles, Mr. Subhas was the foremost. As we have already been informed what course he took. It is our duty to shed tears for having lost him. [illegible] did not come to attend this meeting for they must have cared more for their [illegible] profits. All great men leave foot-prints behind them for [illegible] others to follow. It is in these messages we come to know of [illegible] Mahatma Gandhi preached that if the whole of India were to [illegible] to Ahimsa, Swaraja would be secured in a day. How many

followed him? We have no such determination. Subhas Bose sacrificed his all in the name of his country. If we only remember this keep it up in our actions, I think our lives will have worthlived. I believe you will join me in mourning his loss.

Mr. Nagabhushanam: Chairman and friends,- Today it is raining. We have gathered here to observe the condolence day of Subhas Bose. A few days ago all the students ~~xxx~~ observed a hartal and the Congress called for a hartal today. Subhas Chandra Bose after deciding the course of action to be taken by him, actively pursued the same, escaped from India and collected an Indian National Army for his purpose. This army consists of very many youngmen and it is the fate of this army that is attracting our attention. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru estimates the army to be of 20,000 strong and he has been asking the British Government as to what they are going to do with it. We have a right to ask for the same. During the course of wars it is the practice to exchange the prisoners but in this case, it is peculiar. The India Government has not said anything about this army. Apart from the Indian National Congress and the Mysore State Congress, I may say that the Students'Congress also has been alive to observe the condolence day.

Mr. Kumaran spoke in the same strain of the previous speakers and read the resolutions to the following effect.-

1. That this meeting while praying God for the departed soul of ~~xxxxxx~~ SubhasChandra Bose to rest in peace, send its heartfelt condolences to him and his to enable them to bear the strain.
2. This meeting urges for the release of Sarat Chandra Bose from the Jail immediately and restore all the family properties previously confiscated.

Mr. Mujalingappa: Friends,- By this time ~~xxx~~ many of my friends ~~xx~~ have spoken as to what we are to learn from the life of Subhas Chandra Bose. The youngmen are the future generations and they have to ~~xxxx~~ realise what their responsibilities are. They should try to become duplicates of Subhas Chandra Bose. While very young, he was exhibiting his independent spirit. He passed his matric. at his 17th year and was fond of moving with Sanyasis from whom he grasped the spirit of sacrifice. After his return from the I.C.S. Examination he found that Mahatma Gandhi had already started the swaraj campaign. It was quite opportune for him and evinced great interest. After the death of C.R. Das, he became the Mayor of Calcutta. He became the President of the Indian National Congress. It was at Haripur congress he said that the fetters of India shall go. He differed from Khanna in the course of action to be taken and formed a Forward Bloc. After becoming tired of repeated requests made to the British Government to grant independence to India, he must have thought of not to remain there and effected his escape. With this view he might have courted the friendship of the Japanese. Some people of course do not appreciate it. Whatever it may be I am sure nobody likes to remain in bondage of another power. People are already looking forward to Russia. Our purpose is to see with what purpose Subhas left the country. We are to be prepared for self-sacrifice and take advantage of the opportunities that may come to us in the future using of course our discretion in the matter. If the whole world is to be happy, everyone has to follow Mahatmaji's plan. If Subhas Chandra Bose is dead May his soul rest in peace. Otherwise, let us eagerly have him in our midst in the cause of the country.

Submitted

M Swaminathan
Secretary

speech delivered by the accused, there are passages attacking not only the Government of Mysore but also His Highness the Maharaja of It was argued by Mr. T. Subrammanyam Iyer, the learned advocate for the accused that whatever the accused might have said in his speech against His Highness the Maharaja, even if the same is objectionable according to law, should not be taken into consideration to assess the guilt of the accused as clause (e) of Sub-Rule (6) of Rule 34 Defence of India Rules does not provide for reading into that rule anything said against His Highness the Maharaja. Since this objection is a most important point among those raised for the defence, I shall first dispose it of before considering the speech itself.

9. According to clause (e) of Sub-Rule (6) of Rule 34 Defence of India Rules "Prejudicial Act means any act which is intended or is likely to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Crown Representative or the Government established by law in British India or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions."

This Sub-Rule is reproduced as found in the Defence of India Rules as in force in British India. The point for consideration is whether the rule when applied to Mysore has got to be read with the words "Or His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore" after the words "His Majesty or the Crown Representative". The Learned Counsel for the accused referred to a list of modifications in the schedule to the Defence of India Act 1939 as applied to Mysore (at 26 of 1939) and argued that those modifications provided for the addition of the words "His Highness the Maharaja" after the words "His Majesty" in not only certain sections and that, therefore, these words should not be read in clause (e) of Rule 34(6). But those list of modifications are made only in respect of the modifications of the Defence of India Act, namely of Act 35 of 1939 passed by the Indian Legislature. So far as the modifications are the changes that have to be made when the Defence of India Rules have to be applied to Mysore, Section 5 of Act 26 of 1939 provides as follows" where any rules issued by the Central Government of India under the said Act or under the Act

specified in Section 4 which expressed to be applied/~~or extended~~ are Mutatis Mutandis, then unless a different intention ~~or content~~ appears from the context ~~of~~ Section 31 of the General Clauses Act 1899 (Act 1 of 1899) and the modifications specified in the schedule of this Act ~~were applied~~ shall apply. Now by the Defence of India Rules validating Act 1942 (Act XL of 1942) all the rules and modifications made by the Central Government of India have been made applicable Mutatis Mutandis to Mysore as well. Under Section 31 General Clauses Act 1899 certain changes enumerated therein may be made in enactments passed in British India when they have been made applicable to Mysore Mutatis Mutandis. Under clause (C) of that Section, it is provided for making generally all such changes as may be necessary to give the said enactments as nearly as possible the same operation in Mysore as in British India." Now, unless the words " or His Highness the Maharaja" are inserted after the words " His Majesty or the Crown Representative" in clause (e) of Rule 3A Defence of India Rules, the operation that the Rule has got in British India cannot be given in Mysore. Unless these words are read in that Sub-clause, it would lead to the absurd result that a person who says something or does an act falling under that Rule against the Government has got to be punished. But one who says or does the same act against His Highness the Maharaja, who is the fountain-head of all laws should go unpunished. It is not necessary for the legislature to say in so many words to insert or add certain definite words into the various sections or rules of British India enactments when that enactment is extended to Mysore. Reading Section 5 of Act 26 of 1939 with the Section 31 clause (e) of the General Clauses Act, I am clearly of the opinion that the words "or His Highness the Maharaja" have got to be read after the words "Or the Crown Representative" in Clause (e) of Rule 3A(6) Defence of India Rules.

10. Moreover, under Section 6 of Act 26 of 1939 "any Court may construe the provisions of the said Act and of any notifications, orders or directions or regulations made or issued thereunder with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adopt them to the matter before Court". Even this section empowers any Court to read the Rule in question with such a modification as would best suit the matter before Court. There is also another reason why the words " or His Highness the Maharaja" should be read

the accused has stated that he has been a member of the Representative Assembly since the last 5 years and in advocating prohibition he has referred that the Government have made an income of 11 crores of rupees and that they have spent only 2½ thousand rupees for prohibition work and accuses Government of enacting a hypocritical drama. This is what he says: ఈ చరూ స్టకార్ శరవరు ప్రు జాఖి బ్రాయ్యక్కి మన్ను దో ఎడ్రే-హోఁ దరు. ఇదరళ్లు 1/4 కోఁటి రూపాయిలు మ్మవ వళి బంరు. ఆదరే పాన నిరోఁ ధక్కి గి 2½ దొ విశరూపొ యిలి ఖర్చు మాత్రు ది నేఁ ధవిందు శిళివిస్తారే. ఈ రీతి ఆడ సాఁపరి విప్పంరవరెగే కనిని వేగంరిరుతి, ఆది.

A man is certainly entitled to have his own views in regard to the evils of drink and prohibition. He may even advocate prohibition in a manner which is harmless or which does not affect the feelings of the people towards the Government. But by suggesting that the Government have spent a very small percentage of the Excise revenue for Temperance work, retaining large sums for themselves out of money got from excise and at the same time accusing Government of being hypocritical and insincere in their attitude towards the prohibition which would certainly excite in the audience feelings of contempt and dissatisfaction towards the Government. The accused has even gone to the extent of questioning the audience as to how long they would go on tolerating the policy of the Government in this behalf. That clearly shows what the intention of the accused should be in addressing the audience on that subject. The words spoken by the accused would in my opinion clearly incite contempt and dissatisfaction towards the Government.

13. Later on in his speech, the accused who is the leader of the Congress party in the Representative Assembly goes on to say the achievements of his party in defeating the several measures in the Assembly and refers directly to the Dewan and the ministers and says as follows: ఈగ దివానరు మత్తు వజన మంత్రి గళ్లు ఇల్లవారే. అవరు శక్తి, బుద్ధి, విల్లా కేంద్రీకృతవాగిదే. ఈగ వజన బిళియ హోఁదిదా నరిద్దారే. కాంగ్రెస్ సైగే క్కుడు బా నిన్ను బంధు సభేయు నీవు ఓఁళ్లుబుడు సరియల్ల కాంగ్రెస్ నీ ఓఁళ్లుబుడు బరి విందుస్పెక్ట్ వాయిరె. గౌరవ అస్సెంబ్లీయు ఈ మంత్రి మండలక్కి ఇల్లవారే అదిన వేరా బీ నామకరి ఓ బోరిగిల్ల. ఇవరింద దివానరిగే ఎల్ల బి రీతి కడిమ్మా గిర్బందువుదు మేలాగువన్నిరువంతే హోఁరుత్తదే (Clap).

In this part of the speech, the accused has attacked the present executive council as having no self-respect in not resigning when they suffered defeat in the Assembly. The accused has referred to the cabinet of ministers and also the Dewan separately and said that the Dewan is mindful of his salary more than anything else. That implies that the Dewan is not caring for his duties

or the people. The audience received this fact of the speech with claps, shouting their disapproval of the present cabinet including Dewan. Can it be said that by stating the above words, the accused has not brought them into contempt the Dewan and the Ministers?- Whatever the accused has stated against "మంత్రిమండలి" is clearly directed against the Government established by law in Mysore. What he has said against the Dewan also amounts to an attack against the Government and it cannot be said to be an attack against the Dewan personally. The sub-section "Government" in Section 2 of/the General Clauses Act is defined as " the person who is authorised to administer the executive Government in Mysore" An attempt to bring the Government so authorised into hatred or contempt does amount to doing a prejudicial act within the meaning of clause (a) of 34(6) Defense of India Rules.

14. But the accused has used much more serious language against His Highness the Maharaja. It is very unfortunate that he has indulged in such a language and it has been my painful duty to refer to what the accused stated at the meeting in this judgment. Advocating his belief in Democracy and Responsible Government, the accused has referred to the present form of Government now existing in British Indian provinces and incidentally stated to the audience that our Maharaja had expressed his stern belief in Democratic Government but has not brought his belief into action. This is what he says" నమ్మ మహారాజరు ప్రజాప్రభుత్వదల్లి అభిలవాషనంబిద్దిరవెందు తిళిసిద్దారే. ఆదరే యావుదూ కార్య గతవాగిల్ల. ఇదరింద కోరుపుదు ఏనేందరే ఈ రాజ్యద కెళగే ఇరువుదు నమ్మ దురాస్యవ్వవాగిదే. ఇవరింగే ఒళ్ళెయ మంత్రిమండలవన్ను కొడువవరూ కూడా రాజ్యద కెళగే ఇల్లదవరు ఎందు హేళబేకాగిదే;-

Because His Highness the Maharaja has not yet established what the accused calls Responsible Government, he has daringly told an audience of 300 that it is their misfortune to be under the rule of the Maharaja. That is a statement which I dare say bears in an absolute falsehood and anyone should concede that that is a statement which would clearly excite disaffection or disloyalty towards the Maharaja. In addition to saying that, the accused has accused the advisors to His Highness the Maharaja of disloyalty existing disloyalty towards the Sovereign. That of course appears to be one